

Nanoscale Engineering of Heat Transfer and Energy Conversion Processes

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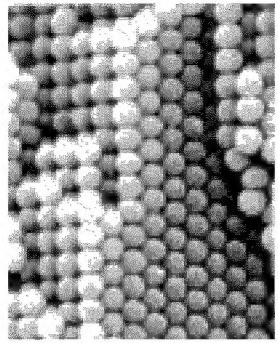
OUTLINE

- **What Can Be Engineered?**
- **Phonon and Electron Transport.**
- **Engineering Photon Properties.**

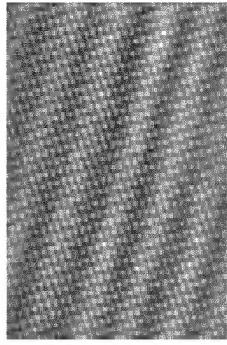


HISTORY OF ENGINEERED STRUCTURES

- **Photons:**
Nature Given: Free Space Propagating Wave
Engineered: Interference Filters and Coatings, >100 Years
Photonic Crystals, 2D and 3D, ~15 Years
- **Electrons:**
Nature Given: Inside Solids, Band Formation, 3D, or Free Space Wave
Engineered: Quantum Wells, Superlattices, 2D, ~30 Years
Quantum Wires, Quantum Dots, 1D, 0D
Quantum Dot Superlattices, 3D
- **Phonons:**
Nature Given: Inside Solids, Band Formation, 3D, or Free Space Wave
Engineered: Phonon Filters: 1D, ~20 Years (Low Temperature)
Phononic Crystals: 3D ~10 Years (Long Wavelength)
Quantized Transport, Recent (Very Low Temperature)



(Baughman et al., 2000)



CONDITIONS FOR ENGINEERING

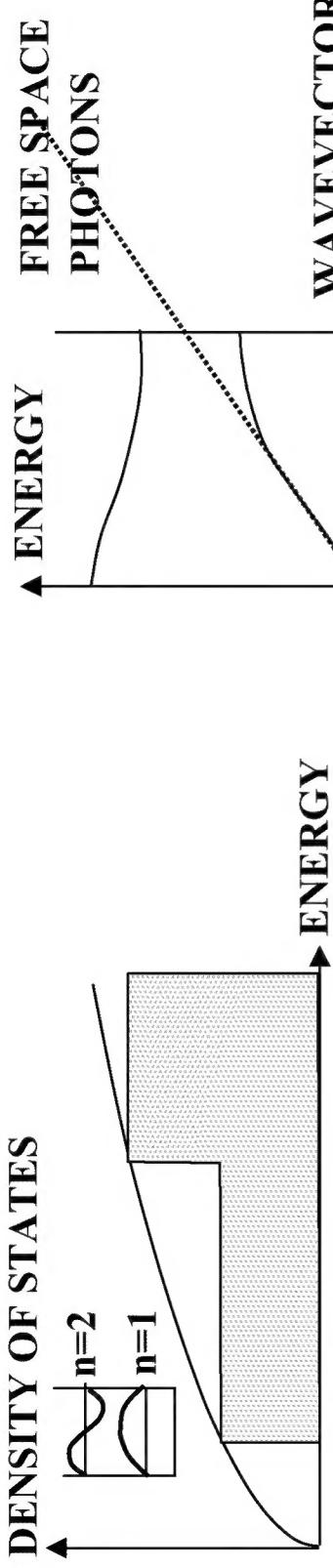
- **WAVE REGIME** Phase Preservation
 - Long Mean Free Path for Phase Preservation
 - Hetero-Interfaces for Phase Addition/Subtraction
 - (a) Wavelength Comparable to Unit Cell (Zero's Order Effect)
 - (b) Wavelength Much Longer than Atoms: Effective Medium Energy Separation Larger Than Thermal Fluctuation
- **PARTICLE REGIME** Direction Change
 - Long Mean Free Path and Hetero-Interfaces
- **ORDER OF MAGNITUDES IN SOLIDS**
 - Electron/Phonon Mean Free Path: $10 - 1000 \text{ \AA}$
 - Electron Wavelength: $10 - 100 \text{ \AA}$
 - Dominant Phonon Wavelength: $10 - 50 \text{ \AA}$
 - Photon wavelength and mean free path $\sim 1 \mu\text{m}$ and up

Nanostructures Are the Playground!!

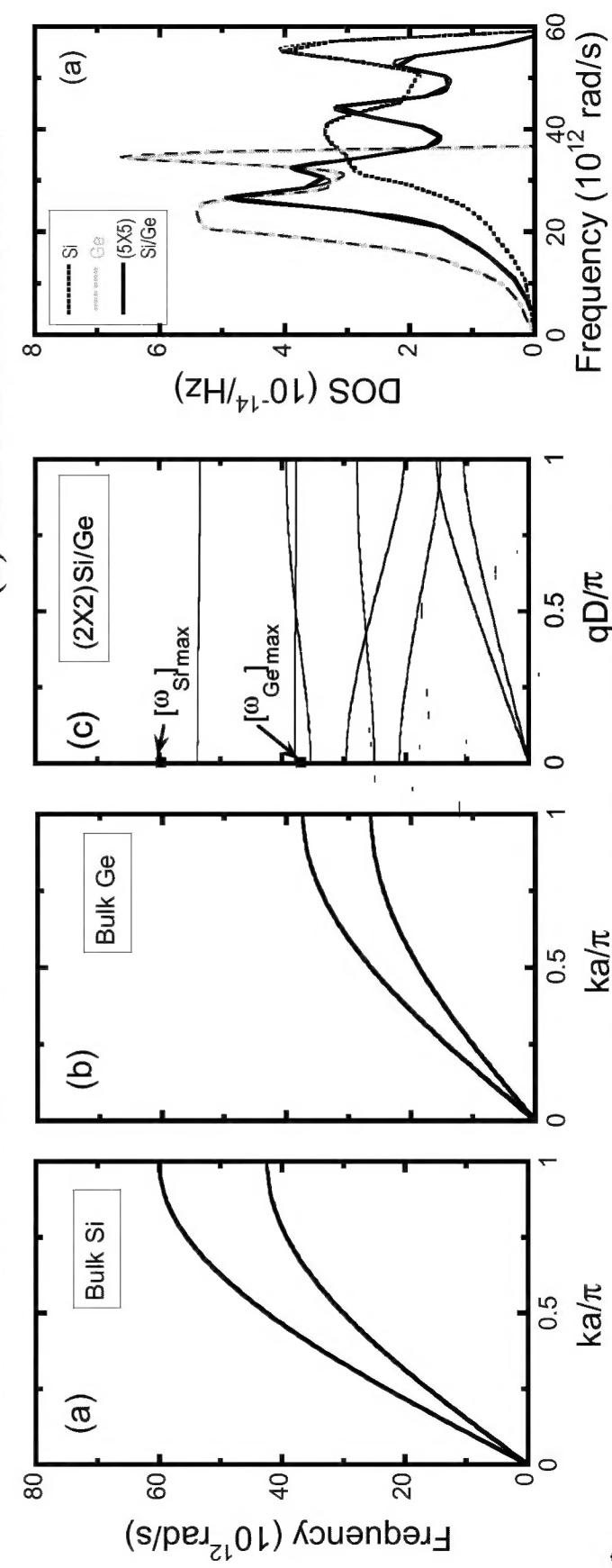


ENGINEERING ENERGY STATES

(a) ELECTRONS IN QUANTUM WELL



(b) PHOTONIC CRYSTALS



(c) PHONONS IN SUPERLATTICES

NANOSCALE HEAT TRANSFER AND THERMOELECTRICS LABORATORY (Nano-HTTL)



APPLICATIONS

- **Utilization of Electronic Energy State Change**
 - Quantum Well Lasers: Electron Density of States Change
 - Quantum Cascade Lasers: Artificial Energy Levels/Bandgaps
 - Quantum Well Detectors: Artificial Energy Levels/Bandgaps
- **Utilization of Photonic Energy State Change**

Photonic Fibers, etc.? Mostly Under Investigation but Exciting!
- **Concurrent Electron-Photon State Change**

Microcavity Lasers, etc. Mostly Under Investigation

Quantum Dots as Biological Tags (photoluminescence)
- **Concurrent Electron-Phonon State Change**

Relaxation Time of Electrons for Better Lasers, Under Investigation

Wavelength Specific Application!!!

Transport Properties Nonessential!!!



ENGINEERING THERMAL ENERGY TRANSPORT

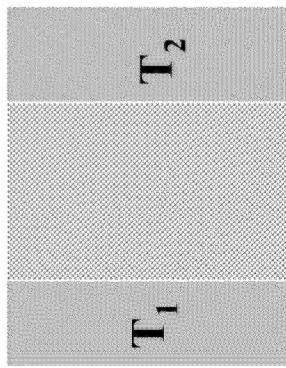
- KINETIC FORMULISM

$$q_x = \int v_x \bullet E \bullet f \bullet \underbrace{d^3 k}_{\substack{\uparrow \\ \uparrow \\ \text{Velocity Energy Number Density}}} = \int v_x \bullet E \bullet f \bullet D(E) dE$$

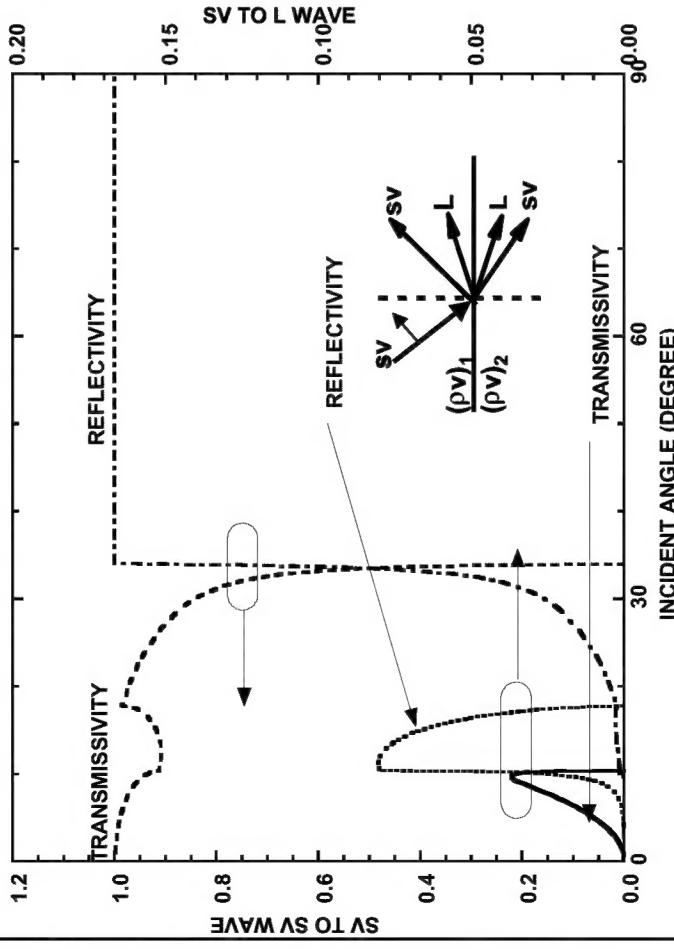
$$k = \frac{1}{3} \int v \bullet C(E) \bullet \Lambda(E) dE \quad (\text{Bulk Material})$$

- LANDAUER FORMULISM

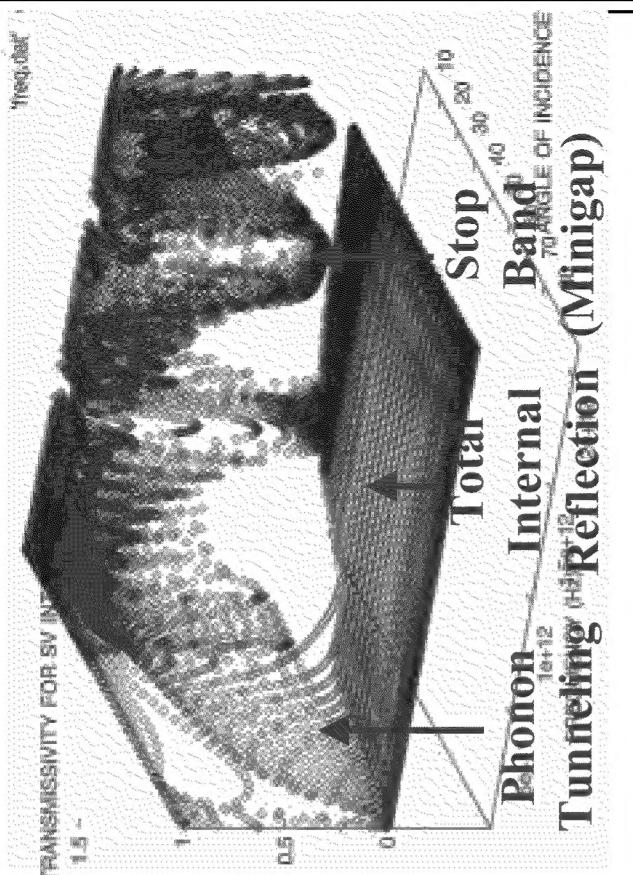
$$q_{12} = \int v_x \bullet E \bullet (f_1 - f_2) \bullet \underbrace{\tau \bullet d^3 k}_{\substack{\downarrow \\ \text{Transmissivity}}}$$



Phonon Transmission Cross Interfaces



Single Interface



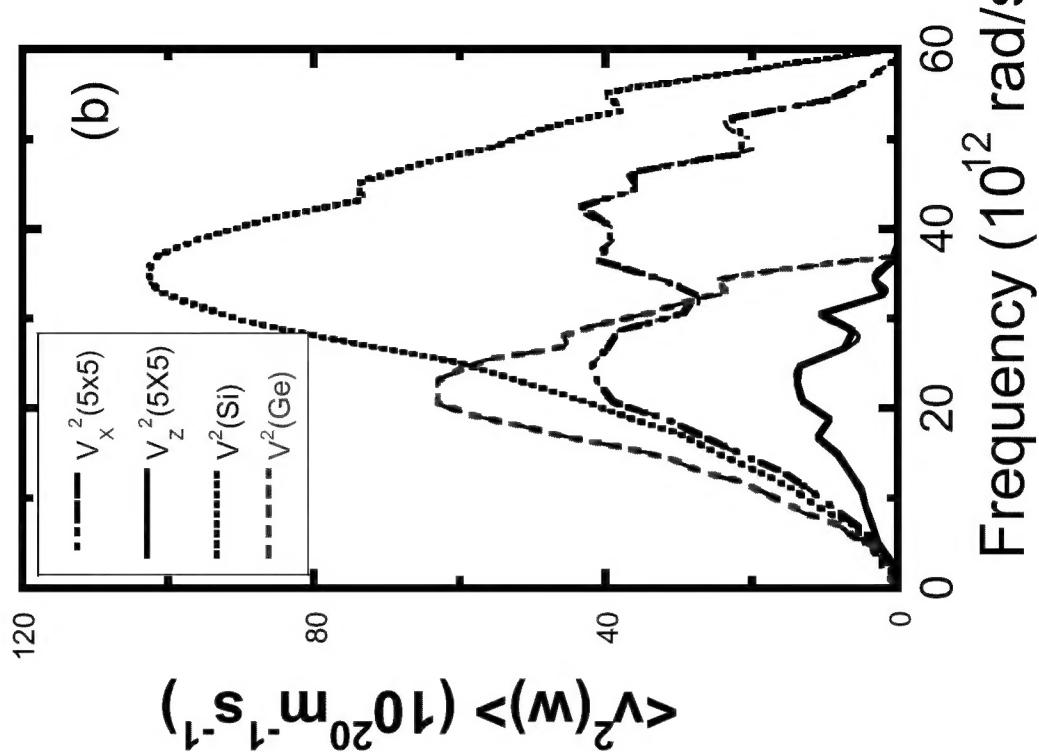
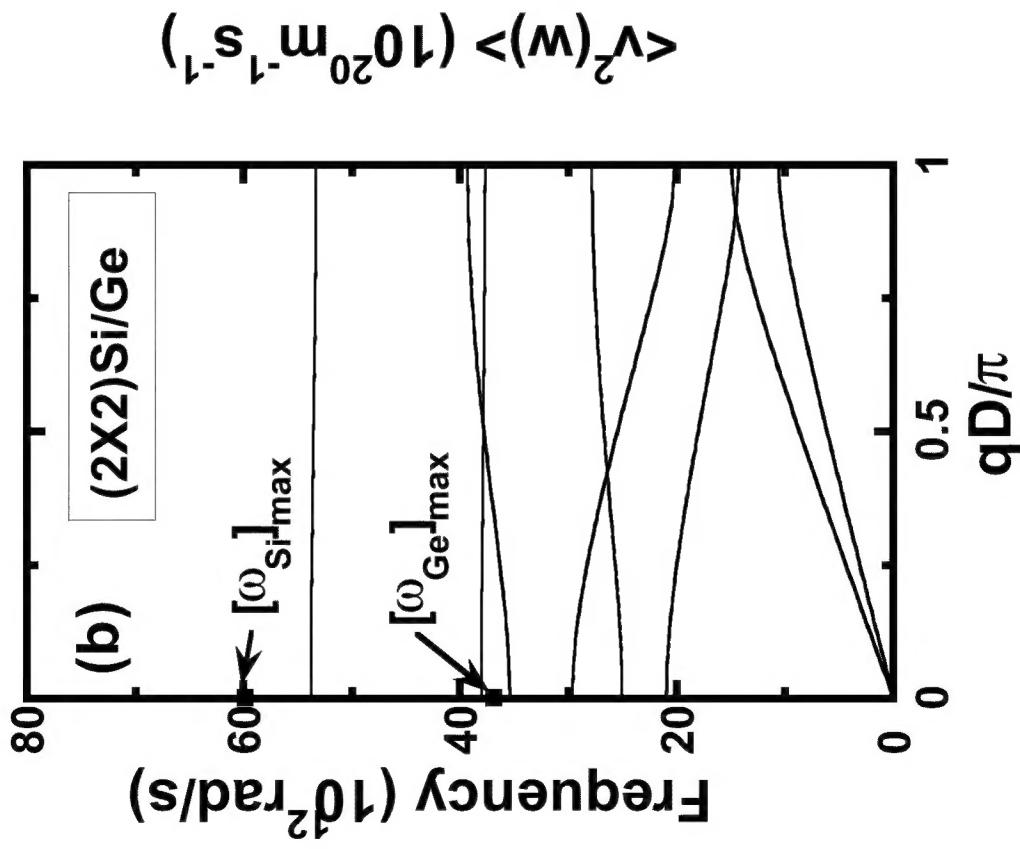
Superlattice

Chen, J. Heat Transf., 121, 945 (1999).

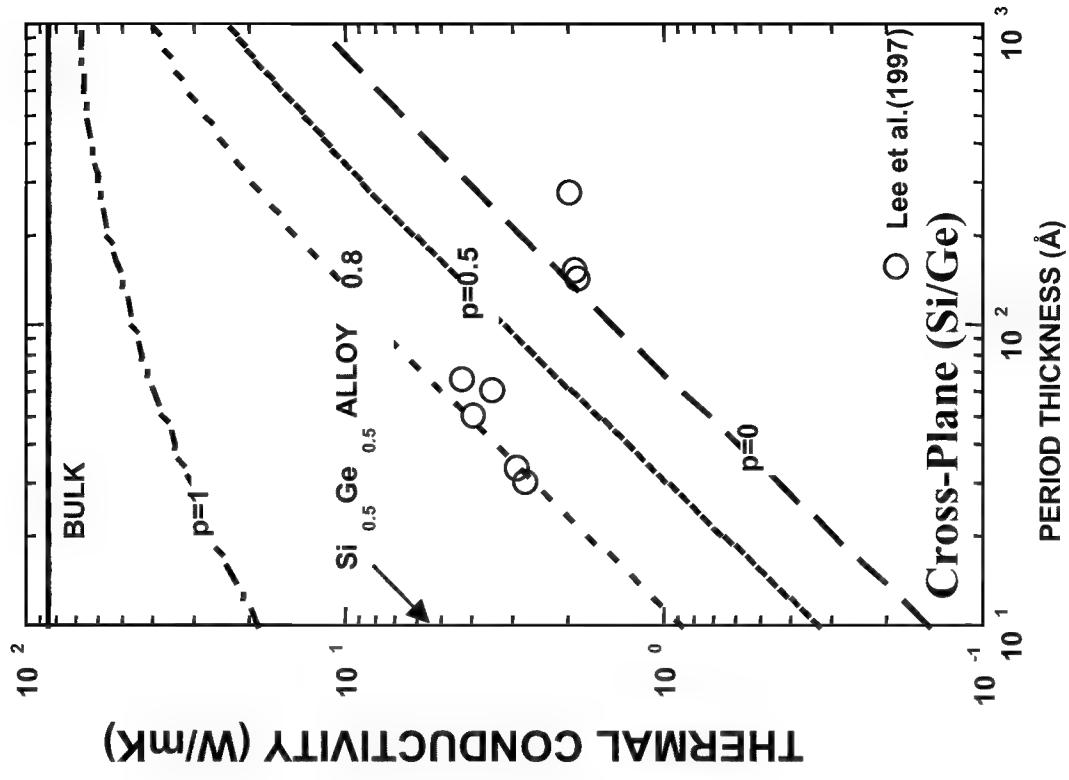
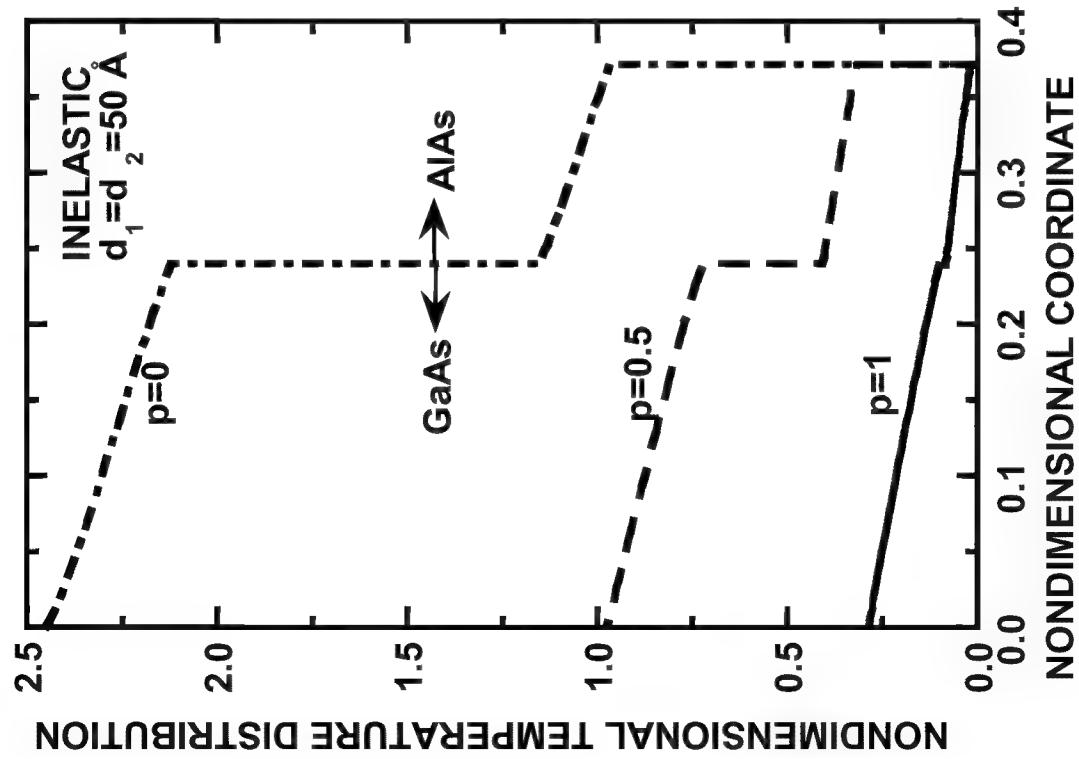
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Group Velocity



INTERFACE SCATTERING



Chen, J. Heat Transf., 119, 220 (1997); Phys. Rev. B, 57, 14958 (1998).

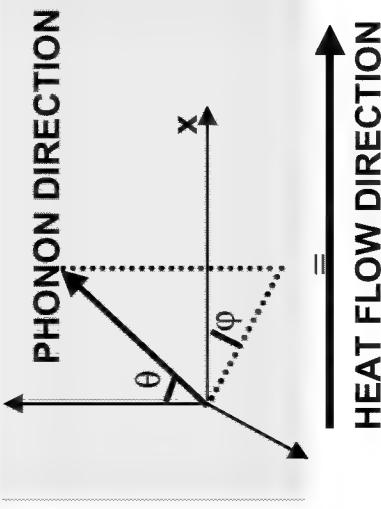
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PHONON ENGINEERING IN NANOSTRUCTURES

BULK MATERIALS $K = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} C(\omega) V(\omega) \Lambda(\omega) d\omega$

To Reduce K in Bulk Materials: Reduce Λ (Alloys, Rattlers)

NANOSTRUCTURES $K = \frac{1}{4\pi} \int_0^{\omega_{\max}} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \sin^2 \phi d\phi \left\langle \int_0^{\pi} C(\omega) V(\omega, \theta, \phi) \Lambda(\omega, \theta, \phi) \cos^2 \theta \sin \theta d\theta \right\rangle \right] d\omega$



To Reduce K in Low-Dimensional Structures

- Reduce Λ : Bulk and Interface Scattering
- Reduce V : Phonon Folding & Standing Waves
- Reduce C : Density of States Change
- Reduce Integration Limits Over Solid Angle

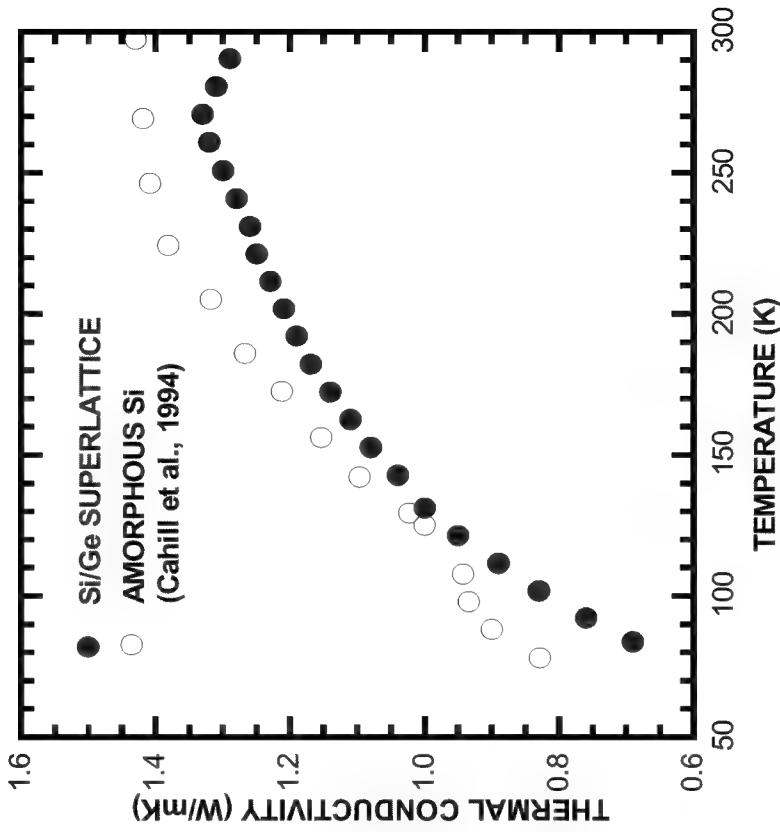
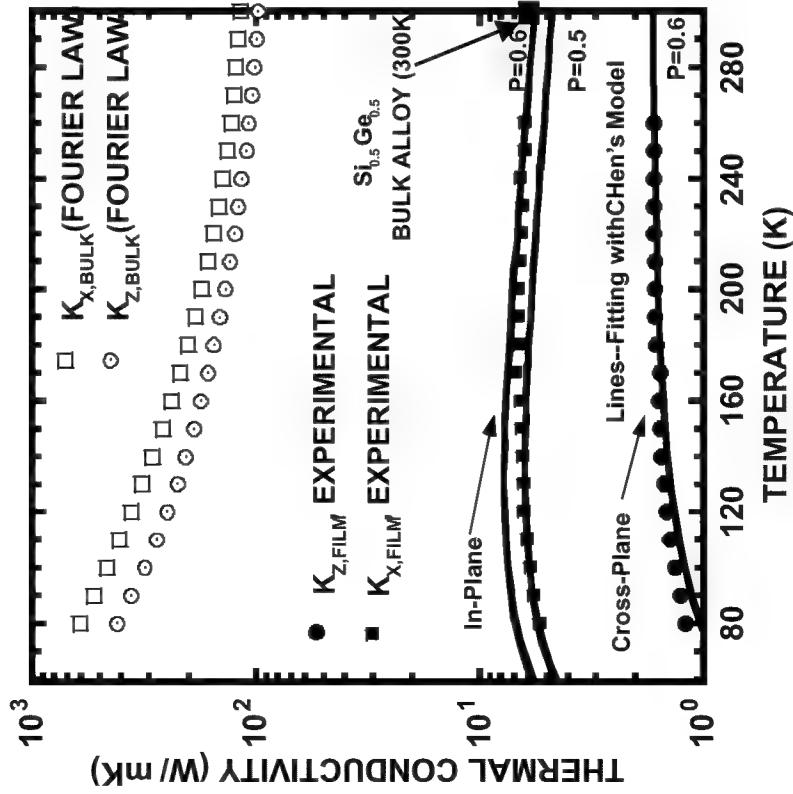
Total Internal Reflection

- Reduce Integration Limits Over Frequency
- Phonon Confinement

Chen (Semiconductors&Semimetals, v.71, 2001)

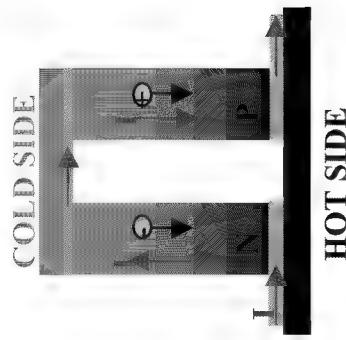


EXAMPLES



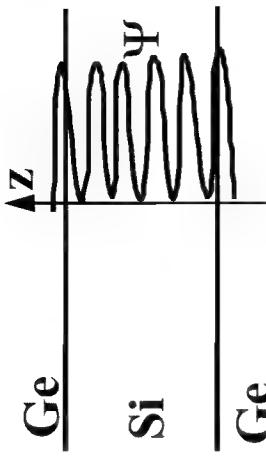
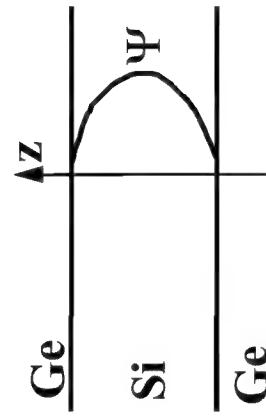
Si/Ge Superlattice

Thermoelectric Energy Conversion



Solid-State Coolers
and Power Generators

ELECTRONS



PHONONS

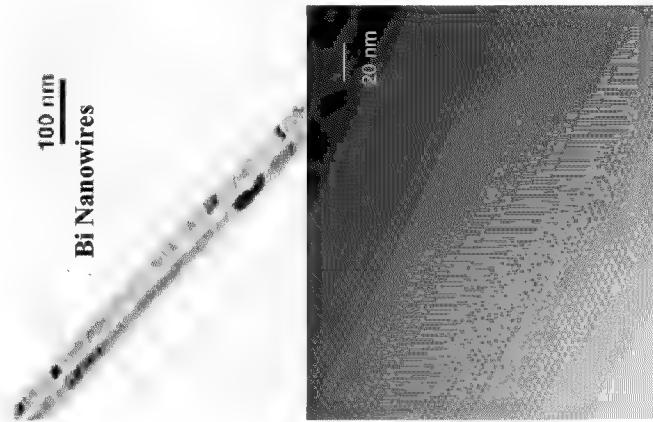
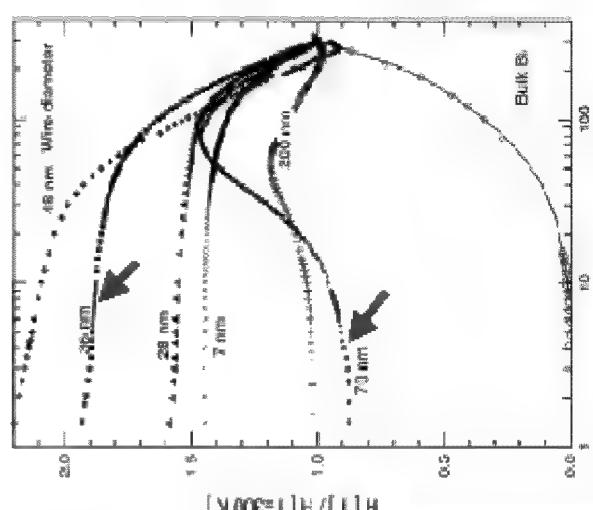
Nondimensional Figure of Merit

Joule
Heating
→

Seebeck Coeff.
Electron Cooling
→

$$ZT = \frac{\sigma S^2 T}{K}$$

Reverse Heat Leakage
Through Heat Conduction



(Dresselhaus, Wang, et al.)

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TERMAL ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES

Energy Technology

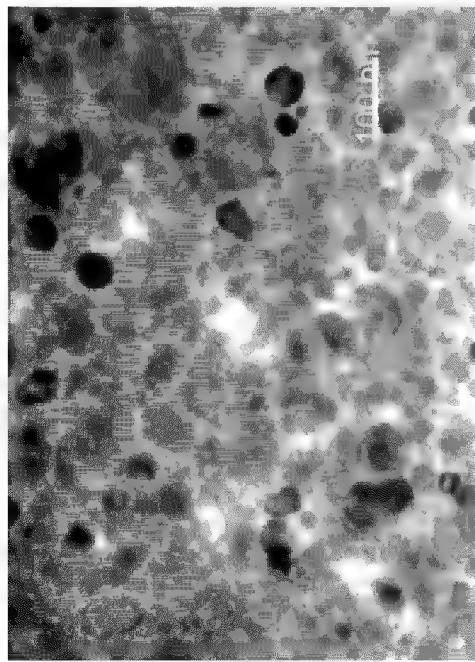
- Heat Conduction, k
Interface Scattering
Nanostructures
- Thermal Radiation, ϵ
Photonic Gap
Inhibit Thermal Emission
Microstructures
- Porous Media Combustion
- Phononic-Photonic Super
Thermal Insulators for Coatings

Thermal? → Technology

- Thermo-Electric
 - Thermoelectric
 - Thermionic
 - Microelectronics
- Thermo-Optic
 - Refractive Index
 - IR Coatings
 - Telecommunication
- Thermo-Mechanic
- Thermo-Photo-Voltaic
- :



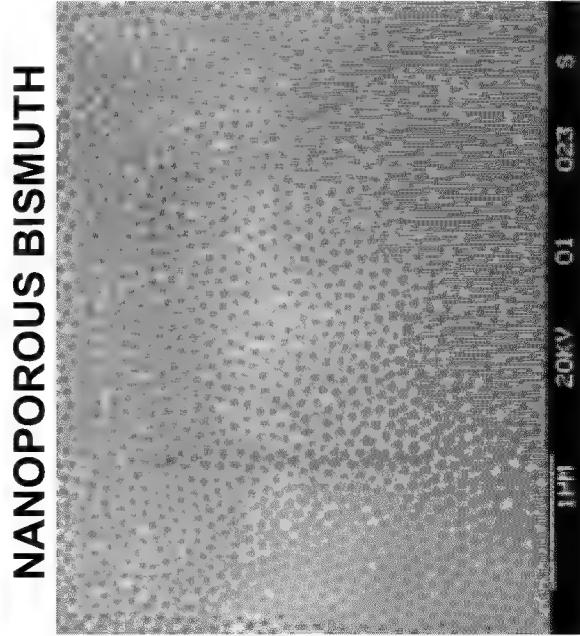
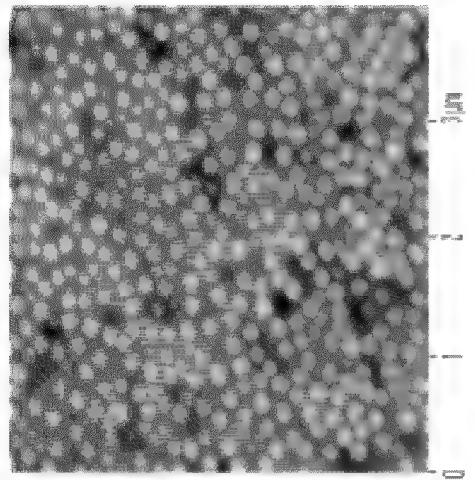
NANOSTRUCTURED THERMAL MATERIALS



NANOPOROUS BISMUTH



QUANTUM DOTS



NANOCHANNELLED ALUMINA

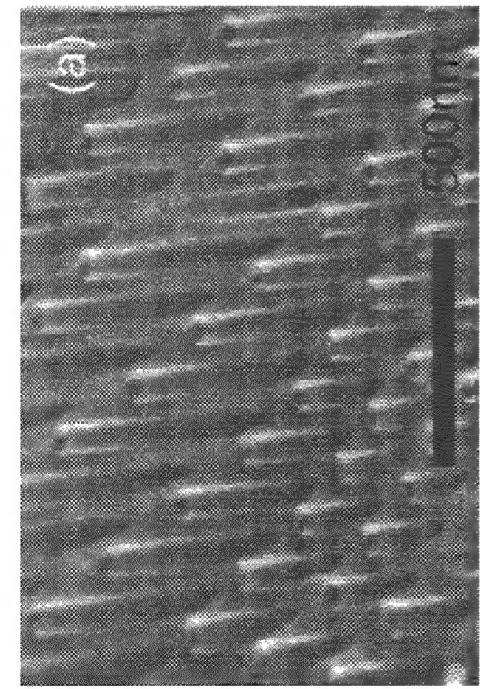
- Low Thermal Conductivity
- Highly Anisotropic Properties



- Coatings for Engines and Turbines
- Thermal Materials for Microdevices



ENGINEERING SCATTERING



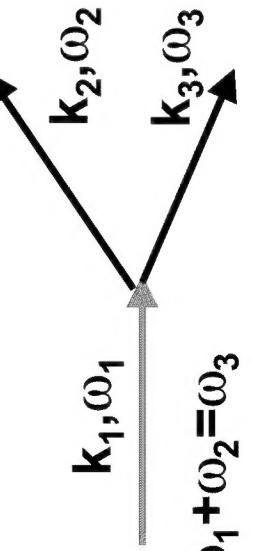
Carbon Nanotube Arrays

[from Suh and Lee, Appl. Phys. Lett., 75, 2047, 1999].

Carbon Sheet and Tubes
(<http://cnst.rice.edu/pics.html>)

Three-Phonon Scattering

IN A SHEET, ONLY // WAVEVECTORS



$$\mathbf{k}_1 = \mathbf{k}_2 + \mathbf{k}_3 + \mathbf{G}$$

ELECTRONICS + THERMAL MANAGEMENT



NANOSCALE HEAT TRANSFER AND THERMOELECTRICS LABORATORY (Nano-HTTL)

HEAT CONDUCTION THEORIES

- **Fourier Law:** Diffusion, Local Equilibrium, Infinite Speed

$$\mathbf{q}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -k \nabla T(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

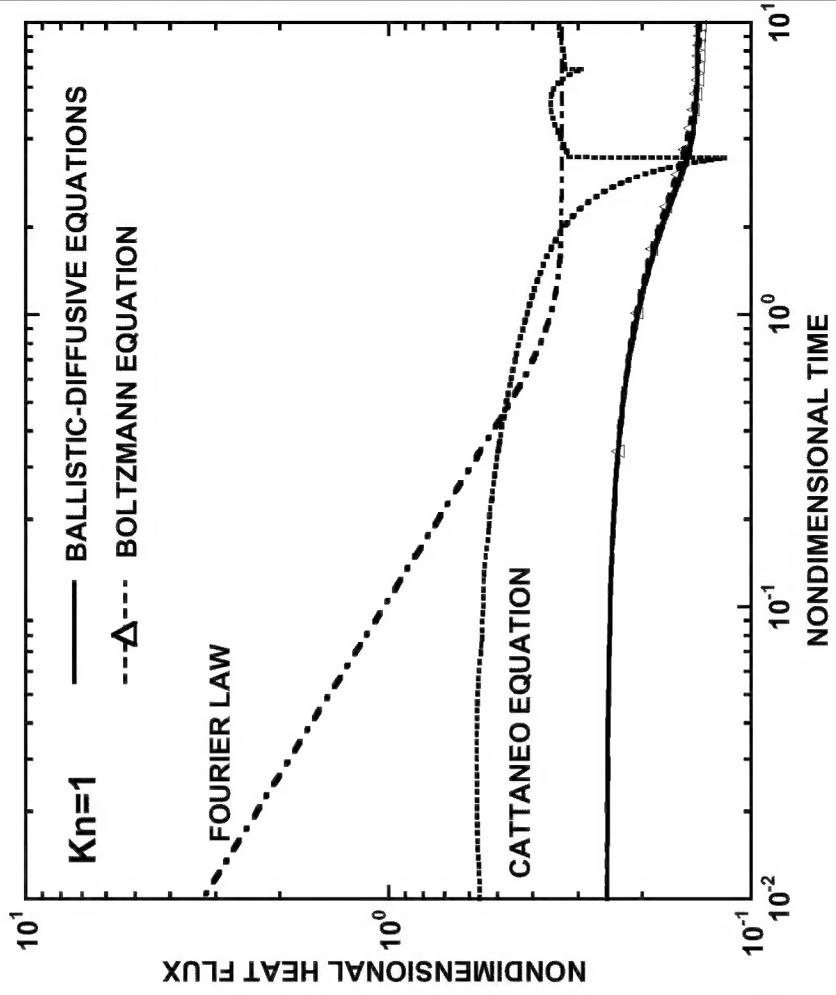
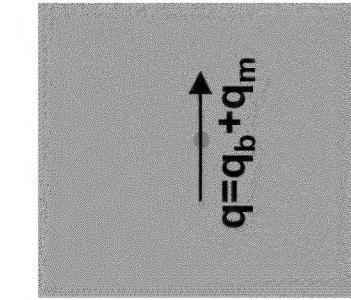
- **Cattaneo Equation:** Diffusion, Local Equilibrium, Finite Speed

$$\tau \frac{\partial \mathbf{q}}{\partial t} + \mathbf{q}(\mathbf{r}, t) = -k \nabla T(\mathbf{r}, t)$$

- **Boltzmann Equation:** Dilute Particle Transport, Phase Space

$$\frac{\partial f(\mathbf{r}, \mathbf{v}, t)}{\partial t} + \mathbf{v} \bullet \nabla f = -\frac{f - f_0}{\tau}$$

BALLISTIC-DIFFUSIVE HEAT CONDUCTION EQUATIONS



q_b —originating from boundary
ballistic transport
 q_m —scattered and emitted carriers
diffusive transport

$$C \left(\tau \frac{\partial^2 T_m}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\partial T_m}{\partial t} \right) = \nabla (k \nabla T_m) - \nabla \bullet \mathbf{q}_b$$

$$\mathbf{q}_b(t, \mathbf{r}) = \int \int I_w \omega \left(t - (s - s_o) / |\mathbf{v}|, \mathbf{r} - (s - s_o) \hat{\Omega} \right) \exp \left(- \int \frac{ds}{s_0 |\mathbf{v}| \tau \omega} \cos \theta d\Omega \right) d\omega$$

Chen, Phys. Rev. Lett., v. 86, p. 2297 (2001).



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